

such taxable year (computed without regard to any earnings and profits carried over) as the number of days in the taxable year after the date of transaction bears to the total number of days in the taxable year. See, e.g., § 1.381(c)(2)-1(a)(7) *Example 2* (illustrating application of this rule with respect to domestic corporations).

(ii) For purposes of determining the amount of pre-transaction deficits described in paragraphs (d)(2), (e)(1)(iii), and (e)(2)(iii) of this section, of a foreign surviving corporation that has a deficit in earnings and profits in any separate category for its taxable year in which the transaction occurs, unless the actual accumulated earnings and profits, or deficit, as of such date can be shown, such pre-transaction deficit, and any related foreign income taxes, shall be deemed to have accumulated in a manner similar to that described in paragraph (f)(5)(i) of this section. See, e.g., § 1.381(c)(2)-1(a)(7) *Example 4* (illustrating application of this rule with respect to domestic corporations).

(g) *Effective date.* This section shall apply to section 367(b) transactions that occur on or after November 6, 2006.

[T.D. 9273, 71 FR 44985, Aug. 8, 2006; 71 FR 57889, Oct. 2, 2006, as amended at 71 FR 70876, Dec. 7, 2006]

**§ 1.367(b)-8 Allocation of earnings and profits and foreign income taxes in certain foreign corporate separations. [Reserved]**

**§ 1.367(b)-9 Special rule for F reorganizations and similar transactions.**

(a) *Scope.* This section applies to a foreign section 381 transaction (as defined in § 1.367(b)-7(a)) either—

(1) That is described in section 368(a)(1)(F); or

(2) That involves—

(i) At least one foreign corporation that holds no property and has no tax attributes immediately before the transaction, other than a nominal amount of assets (and related tax attributes) to facilitate its organization or preserve its existence as a corporation; and

(ii) No more than one foreign corporation that holds more than a nominal amount of property or has more than a nominal amount of tax at-

tributes immediately before the transaction.

(b) *Hovering deficit rules inapplicable.* If a transaction is described in paragraph (a) of this section, a foreign surviving corporation shall succeed to earnings and profits, deficits in earnings and profits, and foreign income taxes without regard to the hovering deficit rules of § 1.367(b)-7(d)(2), (e)(1)(iii), and (e)(2)(iii).

(c) *Foreign divisive transactions.* [Reserved]

(d) *Examples.* The following examples illustrate the principles of this section:

*Example 1.* (i) *Facts.* (A) Foreign corporation A is and always has been a wholly owned subsidiary of USP, a domestic corporation. Foreign corporation A was incorporated in 1995, and has always had a calendar taxable year. Foreign corporation A (and all of its respective qualified business units as defined in section 989) maintains a “u” functional currency. On December 31, 2006, foreign corporation A has the following post-1986 undistributed earnings and post-1986 foreign income taxes:

Separate Category	E&P	Foreign taxes
Passive .....	(1,000u)	\$5
General .....	200u	200
	(800u)	205

(B) On January 1, 2007, foreign corporation A moves its place of incorporation from Country 1 to Country 2 in a reorganization described in section 368(a)(1)(F).

(ii) *Result.* Under § 1.367(b)-7(d), as modified by paragraph (b) of this section, the pre-transaction deficit of foreign corporation A will not hover. Accordingly, foreign surviving corporation has the following post-1986 undistributed earnings and post-1986 foreign income taxes immediately after the foreign section 381 transaction:

Separate category	E&P	Foreign taxes
Passive .....	(1,000u)	\$5
General .....	200u	200
	(800u)	205

*Example 2.* (i) *Facts.* (A) Foreign corporations B, C and D are and always have been wholly owned subsidiaries of USP, a domestic corporation. Foreign corporation B was incorporated in 2000 and foreign corporations C and D were incorporated in 2001. Foreign corporation B does not own any significant property and has no earnings and profits or foreign income taxes accounts. Both foreign